

Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

NO. 135.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Troops Organizing for France.
Paris, Oct. 6.—The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

of Lyons.
The army of the Loire, which is organizing for France, is in Paris officially denied.

MISCELLANY.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS FOR FRANCE.

England Furnishing Munitions of War to France—Evacuation of Pottiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A regiment of Irish volunteers is forming at Cherbourg. Men for the regiment are leaving both Ireland and England.

Daily disturbances in Paris up to the 3d are authoritatively denied.

Armed citizens composed the police in Paris.

The people dine abroad and drive out as though the Prussians were in Berlin.

The army of Lyons, on the 1st, was reported to number 100,000 men, fully armed and equipped. The army of the Loire, at Bourges, at the same time, numbered 150,000 strong.

Articles of arms and a million of powder have been shipped to English ports to France.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The battle of the 4th, at Chateau Gallard, was productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated, and the position taken by the French compelled them to evacuate Pottiers on Saturday, leaving many cattle and much forage.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Late advices from Paris report the robbery of railways and highways west of the city.

Mines are to be exploded as the Prussians advance on Paris.

Beauvais, 31 miles north of Paris, has been made the great victualing station of the Prussian army.

Preparations for the bombardment of Paris are nearly completed.

The presence of Gen. Beauregard in France is denied.

HAMBURG, Oct. 6.—The steamer Hamburg, of the American line, is used for the detention of French prisoners.

NEW YORK.

INDEMNITY TO EXPELLED GERMANS.

The London Standard on General Robert E. Lee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The *Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Berlin which says that King William sanctions the demand of the expelled Germans for indemnity.

The German maritime laws demand indemnity for the seizure of ships at home and abroad by the blockade.

Indemnity is also asked for the opposition on the part of France to civilization, and for seizing private property on the highways.

This indemnity is asked to prepare the way for an universal recognition of the sanctity of private property during the war.

The *World* publishes a special dispatch, dated London, Oct. 5, which says:

"The *Standard* of to-morrow will contain an article written in anticipation of the death of General Lee, who is reported by telegraph to be lying at the point of death. The article says: 'A country which has given birth to such a man as Robert E. Lee may look the proudest nation in the most chivalric period of the history of Europe, fearlessly in the face, for no race has in any way produced a nobler soldier or a purer Christian gentleman and man than the heroic Virginian.'"

By the same balloon and same date, on an open card, one William Dreyer writes to E. Dreyer, Fayette street, Baltimore:

"Our days are occupied with perfecting our ambulances, of which we Americans are justly proud. There is no danger of famine for three months to come. The sky is quiet and very orderly. There is no noise or disturbance."

Private letters to October 3d, have been received by a balloon this afternoon, which he above.

OHIO.

The Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The report of the Committee on Direct Trade between England and Southern ports, favoring aid to American shipping, was adopted.

The Committee on a Southern Pacific Railroad submitted a report favoring aid by Congress to build a road over the thirty-second parallel, with branches to Vicksburg, Memphis and New Orleans, which was adopted.

Report of the Committee on Naval Affairs is very long. One resolution belongs to the people, not be obstructed by bridges.

The report of the Committee on Free Trade and Currency is pending.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—There was a large meeting last night, in which the delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention participated. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of absolutely free wharfrage.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

One of the cables is injured near New Foundland, but it can be repaired in a few days.

Paris is reported in good condition, and arming troops rapidly.

Travelers from Strasburg report that the Cathedral is injured severely.

French war vessels are cruising in the English Channel.

Metz is reported to have been lately reinforced.

The adherents of the French Emperor are active in London. Rouher and Jerome David frequently visit the Empress. Bismarck is reported as not averse to these movements, and some assert that he furnished the means to start the new French paper, *La Situation*.

We give up most of our space to-day to local news, which, we suppose is now the most interesting we can give them. Our columns are filled with full reports of the Fair, to which we invite the reader's attention.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

Speaking at the Court House Last Night.

At the ringing of the Court House bell yesterday evening, a large number of gentlemen gathered at the Court House to hear the discussion between the gubernatorial candidates, Judge Wisener and Gen. Brown.

The discussion was opened by Gen. Brown, who led off in a speech of an hour and a-half. He thanked God that he could address those present as fellow-citizens. He said that dead issues begotten by the war, could his voice prevail, should be buried with oblivion. He devoted about one-third of his time to a review of Mr. Wisener's record, attempting to show that he was a secessionist, and through his influence, he (Brown) had been induced to go into the rebellion. He had been called a rebel by the Radical press and Radical stump speakers, but if he was a rebel, Mr. Wisener must be one also. The cry of rebel, he said, was that of the demagogue and place hunter, and the men that raise it would confound the storm, if by it they could ride into power. He defied any one to find a man who is in favor of secession (probably not thinking of Combs). The flag of the South had failed, and it was now, he said, forever, while the stars and stripes floated triumphantly. It had been said he was a rebel, he denied it. He was a rebel from 1861 to '65, since which time he was willing for his record to be searched for proof that he had never faltered in his devotion to the Government. The amnesty placed all men on an equality in this respect. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Wisener as a party leader in the days of Whiggery and Democracy, and had then thought he was always right, but that he had found him on the wrong track one time.

He took up the address published in the *Chronicle* yesterday signed by Judge Harrison, Hon. John Trimble and Hon. Sam'l M. Arnell, and criticised it in a way intended to be very severe.

Gen. John Williams here suggested that the candidate address the crowd from the front of the courthouse, as there was a large number who could not get inside. Gen. Brown left to a vote of the house, when it was decided to remain.

He then went on to speak of the address above spoken of, but failed to convince any one that there was much wrong in it. He made an eloquent argument on State Sovereignty, then followed with an appeal to men's prejudices by misrepresenting whisky laws—talked about the government of the United States being a central despotism—drew a touching picture of Georgia affairs—ridiculed the manner in which the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution were ratified—expatiated upon the tariff question, and magnified the public debt. He was opposed to repudiation, but would pay the 5-20 bonds in currency. He is opposed to National banks, and detests reconstruction. He closed by protesting, in strong language, how he would pour out his blood for the old flag when assailed by a foreign power, but did not say how it would be in case of a domestic rebellion. Gen. Brown was listened to attentively, and frequently applauded by his friends.

Judge Wisener came to the platform amidst much applause, and proceeded to make one of the finest speeches we have listened to since the war. He said he had been nominated without his solicitation, and had expressed himself as leading a forlorn hope, but that even forlorn hopes were often successful. When the race commenced, he had not expected any but Republican votes, but now that Gen. Brown had proven that he was a rebel, he expected a large vote from the opposite party. Gen. Brown had spoken of the shackles forged for men by Republicans. Individually, he had never voted for placing shackles on voters. His competitor had. He was an artful dodger, and while a member of the late Constitutional Convention, had failed to record his vote about three out of every four times, but that he found that his vote was recorded in favor of imposing a poll tax qualification, as one of the conditions upon which the elective franchise was to be exercised. He replied to the various points Gen. Brown had made on his record while a member of the Tennessee Legislature, showed how he had been misrepresented in some instances, and disposed of the whole matter in a manner satisfactory to his friends. He stated how he had opposed secession, how he had opposed repudiation, and the so-called military league, whereby the people of Tennessee were sold out to the Southern Confederacy against their desire.

He answered Gen. Brown's arguments on the subject of State Sovereignty, showing how fallacious are the views taken by Tennessee Democracy. Sovereignty does not mean the people of a single State, but the people of the whole country.

He showed what had been accomplished by the much abused Republican party. They had found the State without a Governor or Legislature or a Judiciary, and her bonds on the market without a buyer, at the rate of 20 to 25 cents on the dollar. These bonds had been run up to 60 and 65 cents on the dollar. They had passed a law exempting \$200 from execution, in the hands of a poor man with a family. They had passed a law allowing foreigners with twelve months residence, after declaring their intention to become citizens, the privilege of voting. The Democrats have repealed all this. With reference to the State debt, he showed how much of it had been created for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt which had accrued during the war, which had been brought about by Gen. Brown's party. Railroads had gone down, and many of them without rolling stock to meet the demands of the public. A great portion of the State debt had been thus expended, and Gen. Brown and men of his party had reaped a large proportion of the rewards for that. Gen. Brown is a stockholder, has received from the State \$1,370,000 more than the cost of its construction. Gen. Brown had said he was in favor of selling out roads that could not pay the interest on their bonds. He was for the same, and if the General wanted to ride that way, he would have to ride behind him.

He discussed the tariff question, as presented in the Democratic platform, and made some sensible remarks, which showed that he is not a novice, by any means, in the discussion of this subject. His views in favor of a protective tariff will be endorsed by every man who takes time

to think, and who is really desirous for his country's prosperity. The Tennessee Democracy had copied from the Ohio Democracy denouncing the tariff, which had been materially modified since the adoption of the resolution in Ohio.

He discussed the question of taxing bonds, and showed the fact as well as the unsound policy of so doing. He took up that portion of the Democratic platform which calls for the collection of the internal revenue by State and county officers, and showed the utter impracticability of such a measure, besides it would cost the government as much as under the present system.

He called on Gen. Brown to state how close a tariff could approximate free trade, and yet be a revenue tariff. The point was too nice for the General, he said, to discuss it.

He showed how Gen. Grant, by a faithful collection of the revenue, had decreased the public debt, and at the same time decreased taxation \$88,000,000 per annum, which a large majority of the Democrats in Congress had voted against. He closed by promising, if elected, he would enforce the law, and if he could not do it, he would call upon the Government to assist him in doing so.

Each of the candidates followed in short, spicy rejoinders, each being enthusiastically applauded. The audience was attentive and orderly, except a few enthusiasts laboring under the influence of mean whisky, which they had probably not paid for, attempted to interrupt Mr. Wisener.

Our friends are perfectly satisfied with their standard bearer, and will support him to a man.

Personal.
Capt. J. W. Denning, of Kingston, formerly Chief Clerk in the U. S. Collector's Office here, called on us yesterday.

Mr. Adam Wolfe, Surveyor of Customs, Nashville, Tenn., is in the city attending the Eastern Division Fair, and called on us yesterday.

His Excellency Gov. D. W. C. Seater is in the city.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting Messrs. Foss, Fleming, Dooker of the House, and Neil S. Brown, Jr., Chief Clerk of the House.

Married.
By Rev. F. H. Russell, October 4th, Mr. JOHN T. BROWN to Miss MATTIE HICKMAN—all of Knox county.

On the 29th ult., by Rev. F. H. Russell, Mr. GEORGE W. SWANN to Miss REBECCA CRAIG—all of Knox county.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Devil.
I know that there are many who disbelieve in spirit-agency. It is inconsistent with their conception of a benevolent God, that he should permit a devil to exist. I wonder what such people do with their eyes. I wonder what they have been living on, and in, and for. Did you ever think that on every side there are just exactly that kind of spirits in the flesh which you disbelieve to exist out of the flesh, and that it is not, in point of fact, inconsistent with the existence of a benevolent God, in whom you believe, that there should be men who do, or attempt to do, all that which is ascribed to the great master spirit of evil? Are there not men whom you may see on every corner, almost, that will deliberately, and for the sake of a pitiful pelf, lead men to drink up their property to destroy their reputation, to utterly ruin their households, yea, and at last, yield up their loathsome lives? Are not men going through the process of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and are not every day? And God spares them, and lets others come when they die; and the world is never without them. Look upon these men who live by the destruction of their fellow men, and who may be said in some sense to drink blood for their sustenance—look upon them, and say, if you can, "I do not believe a benevolent God would permit a devil to exist; it is inconsistent with Divine benevolence!" What will you do with those facts? Look upon men that lie in wait all along the ports of our country. If there be one creature that might be supposed to touch with pity the heart of the most obdurate, it is the sickly, weary, over-spent emigrant, who has left his home and all his associations behind him—his country and his life, as it were—and is cast upon a new shore, and comes needing whatever there may be of kindness and forbearance and gentleness; and yet there are men who set their traps for that game! As there are hunters for the beaver and fur-bearing animals, so all along our ports there are hunters for these miserable, pitiful, suffering emigrants. They skin them alive, and they eat them bodily; and they do it knowing that they turn them out into pain, into suffering, into untold agonies. Women are plunged almost of necessity into the very condition of men's lusts, and men are driven to be pimps and to become criminals; and these men, confederated, lurk and lie in wait to destroy and devour; and you look on that scene, and know it to be existing, and know that it is being enacted in whole, sale and in retail, and do not believe that a benevolent God could let a devil live? Why, society is knee-deep with men who have no other function in life but to destroy their fellow men. There is a large class, an army of men, the whole power of whose brain is directed to wasting substance, to perverting principle, to destroying good habits. They study men's weaknesses as robbers study the weak point of a house where they would commit burglary. Men there are who are trained to wickedness, who are professionally wicked, who are scoundrels scientifically. And so they live; and society is perpetually gnawed and rattled with these very men. And men say they do not believe a benevolent God would ever let a devil live. They say, "It is not consistent with his attributes." Oh! he is ashamed of himself, if you have ever reasoned so! Never hang out your own folly again on such reasoning as that. If there is a devil incarnate, if there is a mighty spirit that does mischief and loves mischief, it is only the same thing in the spirit-world that you see in the bodily world, that you know to exist, whose mischiefs are manifold, intricate, continuous, wide-spread, self-propagating, and about which there can be no contradiction. God suffers these things here; and where is the presumption that he does not, for reasons which we do not know, but which will seem infinitely wise, doubtless, when we shall know them, permit spirits of evil elsewhere?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVED!

Something New!!

NO STEPS TO CLIMB!!!

T. M. SCHLEIDER'S

Gallery of Fine Arts!

Has removed to

No. 95 GAY STREET.

(Opposite to the Express Office.)

Call and examine the fine display of Pictures and Chromes, and the latest assortment of Frames ever brought to Knoxville.

Circuit Court at Clinton.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
Elizabeth Doty vs. James R. Doty.

IT APPEARING TO THE CLERK, FROM THE affidavit, that the defendant in this cause is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee. It is ordered that publication be made in the *Chronicle*, a paper published in the city of Knoxville, for four successive weeks, notifying said defendant to appear before our Circuit Court, to be held at Clinton on the second Monday of November next, and defend said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

W. D. LAMAR, Clerk.

set 1-11.

OPERETTA!

Director, - - JOHN TEMPLETON.

Act'g Manager, - F. J. WILNEAN.

TURNERS' & HOXSIE'S HALLS!

EXTRAORDINARY!

New, Select, and Double Attractions, Specially Engaged for the

FAIR WEEK—OCTOBER 3d TO 10th.

TEMPLETON'S NEW STARS!

In Entirely New Performances.

TURNERS' HALL—EVERY NIGHT!

WOLFRON'S

Queen Sisters and Star Artistes.

HOXSIE'S HALL—EVERY NIGHT!

Both in the Newest, Grandest and Very Best Performances of

OPERETTA AND DRAMATIC GENIUS

Ever offered in this city.

ENTIRE CHANCES NIGHTLY.

Doors Open at 7. Begins at 8 1-4.

POPULAR PRICES—A WELCOME TO ALL!

sept 30-11.

M. C. WILSON, President. R. C. FIRST, Secretary

Knoxville, Tenn. New York City.

WILCOX MINING COMPANY.

Miners and Wholesale Dealers in

COAL.

Office—No. 91 Gay Street.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

sept 30-11.

H. N. McLAIN,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

DRESS GOODS, HATS.

Groceries, Notions, Country Produce, &c.,

Intending the public that he has on hand a Large Stock, which he offers as cheaply as can be bought elsewhere.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for Goods. Remember the place.

West side of Market Square.

sept 25-11.

LOUIS DAVID,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER

No. 160 Gay Street,

Knoxville, Tennessee.

LOUIS DAVID RESPECTFULLY INFORMS

the public that he is ready at all times, and on short notice, to furnish, wholesale or retail,

BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS,

—AND—

General Confectioneries.

He has in his employ the most reliable and experienced Bakers and Confectioners, and feels warranted in saying that he can satisfy his customers; that both as to quality and price of his articles, he offers

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

He pays particular attention to the manufacturing of the

Best Crackers,